

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1906.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

4,150

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

It's time for the Champions to take a brace. Now, altogether, a steady pull!

If the fusionists only could, they probably would call the election right now.

Barre gets a whiff of the political atmosphere tomorrow night, when Clement and Burke come.

The veterans are blessed with pleasant weather for their annual open air reunion, and the meetings at Dewey park cannot fail to be enjoyable as the old soldiers rehearse the stories of forty years ago.

If the hidebound Republican newspapers of Vermont would only realize it, they are not making votes for Proctor by handling the Clement rallies in the following manner: "Fair Haven, Aug. 7.—The Clement colored quartette held a fusion rally here last evening on the park near the Allen house. As usual the attendance was large."

AGAIN THE STONE-SHED VANDAL.

For the second time within a few months a vandal has done a great damage to finished and partially finished work in granite sheds of this city, the loss this time approximating five hundred dollars, while on the former occasion the manufacturer lost about double that amount. In each case the deed seems to have been actuated by spite, the perpetrator thinking that by causing loss to the manufacturer he can "get even" for a grievance, real or fancied. That the criminal does inflict a certain amount of hardship and inconvenience is obvious, perhaps the greatest injury being the setting back on the completion of a contract at a specified time. This crime has gone beyond the stage of forbearance and inactivity, and the Times trusts that an example of the perpetrator of the act may be made. Show the spiteful brain that it cannot do this thing with impunity. Of course, the first thing to do is to catch the whelp who does it and no effort should be spared to detect him this time.

The manufacturers' association and the granite cutters' union might take up this matter and together perhaps be able to prevent the practice. It is, of course, out of the question that the police department should act as watchmen of all the granite plants of the city, scattered as they are. The suggestion has been made that one step toward preventing the vandalism would be the employment of special watchmen in certain localities. In case this should be found advisable, the watchmen might also guard the property from fire. Where the granite plants are grouped, one watchman would be sufficient to both prevent fire and preserve property from mutilation, and the owners might find it money in their pockets to do this.

A BARRE-MONTPELIER LIQUOR DISTRICT.

In making the suggestion that Barre and Montpelier might, by legislative enactment, be made into a single local option district, the Montpelier Journal does not take into consideration the fact that Barre and Montpelier are not often one-minded. They are not yet in that happy state where "what's mine



If your's has grown rusty here is a new one—at half the price to carry you through the other half of the season.

And here's the blue and the grey suits with \$5 to \$8 knocked off their price.

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in yours, and what's yours is mine." On the contrary it's still "what's mine is mine and yours is also mine if we can get it." As it happens now, both the cities are thinking the same on the local option liquor issue. But it might happen that Montpelier would desire by a small margin to go into the license column again, and the opinion in Barre would perhaps remain the same as now, with a large no-license majority. In that case, Montpelier's choice would be dictated by Barre. Likewise, Barre might by a small majority desire to remain in the dry column and Montpelier through some local condition might go strongly for license. In that case, the will of Barre would be nullified by that of Montpelier and the people of this city would have thrust upon them something which they did not want.

The reverse conditions might also be true and Montpelier would be dominated by a strong majority either way in Barre. The value of town or city local option would be discounted, if not destroyed, by such a district formation.

One further and strong reason against the union of the two cities into one liquor district would be the fact that the public sentiment of one city might be called upon to enforce a condition with which it was not at that time in accord. The situation might arise that Barre, for the time being strongly in favor of licensing the sale of liquor, would be asked to abide by the decision of Montpelier citizens, who were a little more strongly against license. The unrest that would result in Barre can easily be imagined; the people here would be asked to abide by the will of those who have no voice in the administration of local affairs. The general effect would be disastrous to law enforcement of any kind.

It seems best, therefore, that so long as we have town local option that Barre and Montpelier continue in single-blessedness as regards it.

One Great Advantage.
"Of what benefit to society will the discovery of the north pole be?"
"Well," answered the scientist, "for one thing it may put a stop to the loss of life and property among the explorers who want to be the first there."—Washington Star.

The Woman's Way.
"Yes," she said, "I made him acknowledge the corn."
"How?" queried her friend.
"I stepped on it," she explained.—Detroit Tribune.

Among Girls.
Patience—Would you believe she was twenty-eight?
Patrice—Oh, yes. I believed it the first summer I heard it.—Yonkers Statesman.

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PLAINFIELD.

Mr. Clement has a plank in his platform which reads: "We charge the Republican machine of Vermont with continuing the rotten borough system to maintain its absolute supremacy." And Mr. Clement pledges his best efforts to secure an amendment to change the present system of representation from towns to districts. This means that your town will have no representative in the legislature; that your town will become one of a chain of towns and that this chain of towns will elect a representative. Will you stand for it? There's just one way to avoid this Clement plan and that is to vote the straight Republican ticket.—Adv.

Mrs. Dr. Gale is quite ill with cholera morbus.

Miss Lotta Nutting is quite ill with typhoid fever.

Fred Fogg of Portland, Me., was in town last Thursday.

Mrs. Ripley of Burlington visited Mrs. Foss two days last week.

Benjamin Gates of Montpelier was in town last week on business.

W. B. Danforth of North Stratford, N. H., was in town last week.

Mrs. Louis Lapine and son, Raymond, are visiting friends in Hardwick.

Mrs. Parker of Lisbon, N. H., visited at George Whitehead's over Sunday.

Mrs. Homer Stone and daughter, Lucia, of Chicago are visiting at Mrs. Viola Benis's.

Miss Joanna Parks of Barre visited at Frank Martin's last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. W. E. Lavelle of Barre spent Friday afternoon at the home of Addison Foss.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wheeler and daughter of New York are the guests of Ira Batheholder.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bruffee and Miss Mildred Cate went to Ausable Chasm last Friday.

Mrs. Charles Jack was in Montpelier over Sunday, caring for her sister, Mrs. Jacobs, who is ill.

Mrs. W. F. Lavelle went last Saturday to Franklin, N. H., to visit her daughter, Mrs. George Collier.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Laird and children of Montpelier are spending their vacation at the Laird farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Brown are rejoicing over the birth of a ten-pound son, born Monday afternoon.

Mrs. A. S. Martin has gone to Palmyra, New Jersey, to visit a brother and sister of that place.

Mrs. J. N. Perrin and three children of Southport, N. H., are guests of Mrs. Ellen Greeley, her mother.

Elmer Maxfield is spending his vacation at Lake Woodbury. Miss Morse is taking his place in Fred Perrin's store.

Mrs. Julia Cummings, who has been in Randolph visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Powers, returned Saturday.

Union services were held in the Congregational church Sunday. Mr. Chase was called to Sheffield to officiate at a funeral.

George Whitaker, B. C. Leaser, Irving Nye and E. C. Skinner attended the Washington County veterans' association at Dewey park Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Merrill of Barton Landing, who have been visiting at the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Chase, returned to their home last Friday.

George Raymond was badly bitten in the hand by one of his pet dogs Monday. The dog is quite old and the extreme heat, it was thought, made the dog quite cross.

Miss Vera Townsend celebrated her 12th birthday last Saturday evening at her home. Several of her friends called, dainty refreshments being served and the evening spent in playing games.

While Frank Tucker was unloading hay Tuesday night, the horses started, causing him to fall upon the sharp stakes of the hay wagon, badly injuring his arm. Dr. Hale dressed the wound.

Mrs. Nellie F. Perry, who has been visiting for some time at the home of Mrs. Nettie Hutchins, has left for East Montpelier, preparatory to leaving on Friday for her home in Pawtucket, R. I.

Orlando L. Martin, while unloading hay last Thursday, was quite badly injured by the breaking of the fork, letting him go off the load, striking on a beam and then down into the mow. It was at first thought that his back was broken, but the injury was not so serious and at this writing he is recovering.

MARSHFIELD.

Mr. Clement has a plank in his platform which reads: "We charge the Republican machine of Vermont with continuing the rotten borough system to maintain its absolute supremacy." And Mr. Clement pledges his best efforts to secure an amendment to change the present system of representation from towns to districts. This means that your town will have no representative in the legislature; that your town will become one of a chain of towns and that this chain of towns will elect a representative. Will you stand for it? There's just one way to avoid this Clement plan and that is to vote the straight Republican ticket.—Adv.

Henry D. B. Dwinell is sick in bed.

Mrs. A. T. Davis and children returned home today.

C. E. Shepard and Charles Newton were in Montpelier to attend the G. A. R. encampment on Tuesday.

It is expected that Charles Newton and wife will return to their home in the West next Saturday, August 11th.

The next regular meeting of the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, will be held in Castle hall next Saturday evening. Important business is to come before the order, so every member is earnestly requested to be present.

On the Other Hand.
She—And do you really think you cannot live without me?
He—You want the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, I suppose?
She—Certainly.
He—Well, I can live without you, all right, if necessary, but I don't see how you can possibly live without me.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"THREE CENT TOM."

Cleveland's Unique Mayor and His Anticorporation Ideas.
Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, who recently put himself in danger of being sent to jail for contempt of court, is always doing out of the ordinary things. He is a fighter and believes that in combating greedy corporations quiet and parlorlike methods will not always answer. He has been working for years to get three cent fares on street cars for Cleveland and is sometimes known as "Three Cent Tom." It was in pursuance of this



TOM L. JOHNSON.

contest that he recently disobeyed an order of the court. The city council of Cleveland had ordered the Cleveland Electric Railway company to remove its tracks from one side of a certain street to the other in order to permit the Forest City Railway company, which was organized to operate lines on a three cent basis, to lay its tracks in the street. A month elapsed, and the company did not comply, and bright and early one morning the mayor went out with a gang of several hundred men and began tearing up the tracks which had been ordered removed. An injunction was obtained by the company's attorneys commanding the mayor to desist from the performance, but he calmly put it in his pocket until the job was completed.

The mayor is reputed to be worth about \$3,000,000 and has retired from active business life. As he does not have to worry about making a living any longer, he devotes his time, energy and often his money to efforts in the direction of carrying out his political and social ideas. He is an advocate of the Henry George land theory, and his methods of fighting corporations have made him famous far beyond the bounds of his own city and state.

Mayor Johnson began his remarkably successful business career as an errand boy. He was not very rich when he married, which was when he was only about twenty years of age.

"What have you with which to support a wife?" his prospective father-in-law asked.

"These two hands," was the characteristic reply, and it won him his wife.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

A Prophet Vindicated.
Bill Jones he looks unbecomingly wise
An' takes a squint toward the skies
An' says: "We're goin' to hev some rain.
Tain't no use tryin' to explain."
Says Bill: "Yes, how I come to know,
But take my word for it, it's so."
We wait awhile an' wait in vain;
For days there ain't no sign o' rain.
But Bill he doesn't change his tune.
"I didn't promise jee how soon
"Twould come," says he, "but come it will."
You jee can't help admirin' Bill.
He knows the meanin' of each cloud
That comes a-brewin' over the crowd.
Of oaks an' cedars 'erest the bay,
An' if the weather goes astray,
Att' make the rules there in the hills,
Why, thank the weather's fault—taint Bill's.
—Washington Star.

Worse Flight.
"He's been talking golf so much here lately he seems to be actually going crazy."

"Gracious! Then what must be the condition of the people he's been talking to?"—New York Life.

As Others See Us.
The observers all giggled and laughed
As back to her many kisses he waughed.
"Oh, they're just wed."
Or married," they said.
"And the fellow's a little bit daunted!"
—Chicago News.

As Times Change.
"Poverty," said the man of plattitudes, "is no disgrace."
"No," answered the prosperous person: "It's only wealth that's called upon to apologize nowadays."—Pick-Me-Up.

Two Dates.
"I begin to realize," said young Mr. Kallow, "that I am no longer a mere youth now that I've got a little hair on my lip."

"Yes," said Miss Knox, "and I suppose in a month or so you'll have another one."—Detroit Free Press.

CITY MARKET

New Potatoes, per bushel,	95c
New Potatoes, per peck,	25c
Green Peas, per peck,	25c
Fresh Native Cucumbers 3 for	5c
Cabbage, per pound,	4c
Fresh Eggs, per dozen,	25c
Best Pork Sausage 10c lb. 3 for	25c
Watermelon, per pound,	2c

H. J. SMITH

367 North Main Street, Barre

VICTORY FOR LABOR

GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

President Roosevelt Stirred to Action by Organized Labor's Bill of Grievances—Shorter Day Assured For Thousands of Toller.

President Roosevelt, at the instance of Secretary Taft, has directed federal officers in charge of public works to detect and punish violations of the law of 1892 providing that except in case of an emergency work upon government buildings, ships and other properties shall be limited to eight hours each day for each workman.

An effort was made by the forces of organized labor during the last session of congress to procure legislation to this end, but so effective was the opposition of the great contracting firms that adjournment was had without any action upon the pending bill, though the house committee on labor consumed many hours in listening to arguments on both sides of the question.

Heretofore it has been the practice of executive officers when complaint was made by labor unions that the eight hour law was being violated by contractors building ships, constructing public buildings, engaged in river and harbor work and other public enterprises to reply that it was not their business, that the law was binding upon the contractors and that if the labor unions felt aggrieved and knew of violations of the law they should proceed themselves legally against the offenders.

The labor unions asserted that it was almost impossible for them to obtain the necessary evidence and that they had not the money to engage in a legal struggle with powerful moneyed interests. Under the president's direction every government officer in charge of or inspecting a public work in progress is to be directed to promptly report to the department of justice any violations by contractors of the eight hour law, and prosecution initiated by and at the expense of the government is to follow.

A long list of such cases was sent to him. The president referred the matter to the commissioner of labor, Charles P. Neill, with instructions to investigate and report to the department of justice cases in which the law had been violated. Mr. Neill found that the law was being violated day after day by some contractors on public works.

The nonenforcement of the eight hour law is one of the articles of the bill of grievances submitted to the president and Speaker Cannon by the labor leaders.

It has been found that quite a number of employees are not subject to the operations of the eight hour law, being neither laborers nor mechanics, the classes referred to in the act. Such are lock tenders on the western rivers, watchmen on river and harbor works, captains and crews of the numerous vessels of various kinds employed in these works, draftsmen, clerks, inspectors, paymasters and the like.

However, many thousand workmen in all parts of the country will be affected by the new order of things for which the executive officers are now preparing.

WILL SUPPORT WORKERS.

Convention of Miners Formulate a Political Plan of Action.

A convention composed of delegates from thirty-three locals of the United Mine Workers of America in the Mahanoy City-Schenandoah district, decided by a resolution not to endorse any particular persons from their ranks for nomination for assemblymen in the first legislative district.

To do so, they decided, might precipitate a condition tending eventually to the disruption of the organization.

All mine workers' candidates—none others will be considered by the union—will stand for the nomination at their respective party primaries.

A platform, to which candidates for the legislature must subscribe, was adopted with unanimity. Here are some of its provisions:

The better preservation of life, health and limb.

To prohibit private detectives, coal and iron and state police to take possession of the mines during strikes and lockouts.

To make companies equally liable with superintendents and foremen for damages.

Education of children until they attain a reasonable age.

Eight hour workday for mine workers, telegraphers and train runners.

Home For Aged Pottery.
The National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery, in session at Akron, O., recently decided to build a home for aged and indigent potters. The details were left to the executive board to work out after investigation. The board will report to the convention of 1908 and will decide upon the location of the home, which will be either in Ohio or West Virginia.

Indiana Mine Workers Strike.
Secretary Kennedy of the United Mine Workers of Indiana says that the cost of the strike in that state was \$75,000. This does not include the cost of the local unions independent of the district organizations and based on expenditures from the local treasuries. This amount is estimated at between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

Australians Want Shorter Day.
The Australian workers are in earnest in making a move for the six hour day. At a recent meeting of the Carlton Trades council a motion prevailed that the American and British labor bodies be invited to join in the six hour movement.

An Optimist.
By its hopeful example the teakettle cheers.
Our lot when our cares are depressing,
For although in hot water clear up to its ears,
It sings if it lives were a blessing.
—Woman's Home Companion.

Always Something New!

Last month was a busy one with us and we will make this month a busy one. Watch the bargains offered here.

1000 yards of Summer Dress Muslins, sold at 12 1-2c and 15c, to close out, per yard 7c
350 yards all black Fancy Muslins, to close, per yard, 12 1-2c
Fancy Stripe and White Dotted Muslins, to close, a yd, 12 1-2c
Five pieces Beige Suiting for dresses, only 11 1-2c
Black and White colored Kimonos, only 25c and 50c
\$1.00 White Lawn Shirt Waists, to close, 75c
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Lawn Shirt Waists, to close, 98c
Better ones at the same reduction.

White Lawn Shirt Waist Suits to close at \$1.50 and \$1.98
Five dozen new colored Plaid Waists, special at only 75c

NEW—New Fancy Back and Side Combs, new Collars, Windsor Ties, new Collar Supporters, new Beads, new Belts, White Washable Bags, new Laces.

The Vaughan Store

The Best Thing About This Summer Sale of Ours

It comes right in the midst of this roasting weather when it makes Old Sol smile if he catches you without plenty of cool clothing for you can get a cool Dress or Waist or the stuff to make them out of for a little money and they will not lack for quality or style. We want to clean up stock, that's why.

PERLEY E. POPE CO., Montpelier

P. E. POPE, Manager.

NOTE—After this we shall use the new or simplified spelling in our advertisements. If you happen to come across some words in our ads. in the future the spelling of which seems strange to you don't think we don't know how to spell. It's the new way and what everybody is bound to use sooner or later and we want to be first. Just up to date, that's all.
THE MANAGER.

AT THE CITY BAKERY

A FEW OF OUR DAILY PIECES

Pound Cake, genuine, per lb., 20c	Cheese Cakes, per doz., 12c
Angel Cake, per loaf, 12c	Sunshine Cake, per loaf, 15c
Skotch Short Bread, per doz., 30c	Orange Cakes, per doz., 15c
Plain and Chocolate Jelly Rolls, per loaf, 10c	Our great seller, Fig Squares, per doz., 10c
Sponge Cake, per loaf, 10c	Chocolate Eclair, per doz., 30c
White Mountain Cake, per loaf, 15c	Oat Cakes, per doz., 10c
Mocha Cakes, per doz., 15c	Our famous Malt Bread, per loaf, 10c
Lady Fingers, per doz., 12c	Or three for 30c
Hermits, genuine, per doz., 10c	All kinds of Pies and a full line of Cookies.
Ice Cream Cake, per loaf, 15c	

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